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ABSTRACT

This monograph presents brief summaries of workshops held at this conference. Workshop topics were: (1) Public Relations--Ideally Cost Effective; (2) Fund Raising through Park Operations; (3) Recent Computer Applications in Colorado and Texas; (4) Enterprise Funds: Funding for Enterprising Departments; (5) Coping with Change; (6) Implementing Employee Fitness Programs; (7) Texas Resources; (8) Urban River Development; (9) Recreational Use of the Tangipahoa River; (10) Human Development; (11) Tenacity and Branch Water; (12) Private/Public Sector: Cooperative Planning, Development and Maintenance of Trails; (13) Ornamental Fountain Maintenance and Operation; (14) Growing Pains--Redevelopment and Maintenance; (15) Interesting Park Designs around the World; (16) Management Information Systems for Equipment and Grounds Maintenance; (17) Program Reduction/Budge Cuts: "It Will Never Happen to Me"; and (18) Design Implications of Playgrounds. Notes on the general session meeting are included. (JD)

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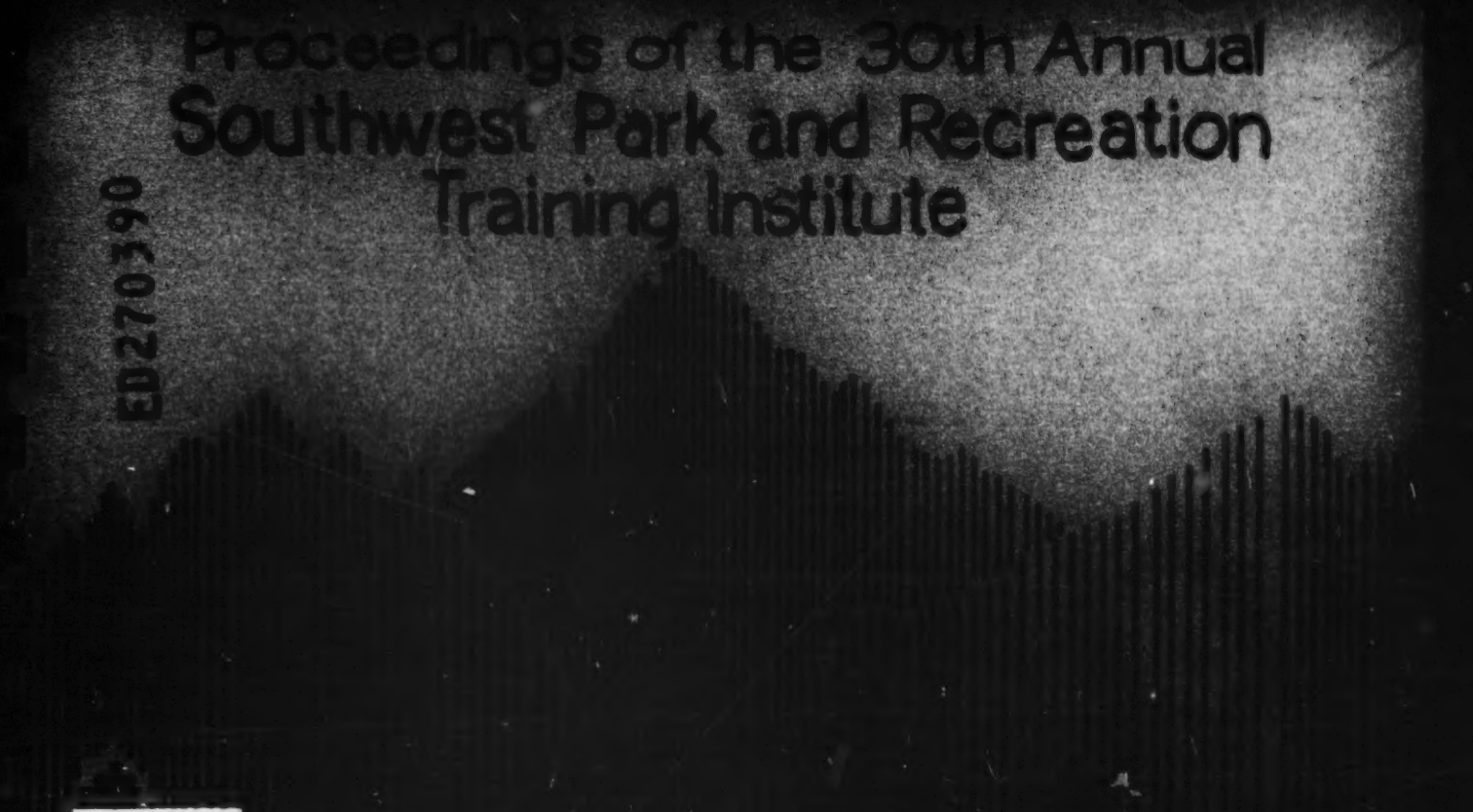

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DEPARTMENT OF PARK ADMINISTRATION AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409

30th ANNUAL

SOUTHWEST PARK AND RECREATION TRAINING INSTITUTE, INC.

February 3, 4, 5, 6, 1985

Lake Texoma Lodge
Kingston, Oklahoma

OBJECTIVES:

Fostering, gathering and dissemination of information with reference to parks and recreation facilities, grounds, programs and objectives. To work with all people particularly of the Southwest Area to encourage a greater degree of professionalism among those in the park and recreation profession. To foster a spirit of cooperation between all agencies related to public park and recreation programs. To encourage and support those colleges which train people in park, recreation and related fields.

IN COOPERATION WITH:

Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department

Department of Park Administration, Landscape Architecture
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas 79409
Bill Kitchen, Institute Director

SOUTHWEST PARK AND RECREATION TRAINING INSTITUTE 1985 AWARDS

Ruby Award

Marie Scalzo
Donna Pond-Watson

Special Appreciation Award - Plague displayed in the lobby of Lake Texoma Lodge

Lee Carvel, Acting Manager of Texoma Lodge and presently Northeast Regional Parks Manager of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department

Twenty-Five Year Attendance Awards

David Nivens

Twenty Year Attendance Awards

Russell L. Studebaker
James W. Kitchen

Ten Year Attendance Awards

James Bell
Kent Besley
Art Cowley
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TOMA AWARDS

Category "I"

"Dallas Parks and Recreation" presented by Bonnie Lutz, Parks and Recreation Department - Dallas, Texas.

"Texas Conservation Corps" presented by James D. Bell, Texas Parks and Wildlife.

*"Water Garden" presented by John Lampe, Parks and Recreation Department - Fort Worth, Texas

"Longhorn Recreation" presented by Kit Barkan, Parks and Recreation Department - Austin, Texas

"Capital Improvement" presented by James Fox, Parks and Recreation Department - Plano, Texas

"River Walk" presented by Ed Baca, Parks and Recreation Department - San Antonio, Texas

Category "II"

*"Cruises for the Disabled" presented by Celeste Hoehne, Texas River Recreation Association.

Category "III"

*"Seasonal Horticultural Display" presented by Eddie C. Hueston, Parks and Recreation Department - Dallas, Texas; also won the 30th Anniversary Award.

*denotes winner in each category

Front Row: Dr. Bill Kitchen, Julie Kunkel-A&M, Katy Klump-A&M, Linda Heiler, Lori Sanders, Chuck Majors

Back Row: Don Horton, Steve Horton, Sean Davis, Tana Beall, Duane Springfield, Celeste Hoehne

Not pictured: Randy Bryant

Clay McDermeit presents President Bob Woodruff with the Citation of Recognition for the 30th Anniversary

Special Appreciation Award presented to Lee Carvel, Lake Texoma Lodge, by Roger Scott.

GENERAL SESSION SPEAKERS
Jack Robinson Dr. Bill Griggs

RUBY AWARD: Donna Watson

Scholarship Receipients: Max Robertson, Scholarship Committee Chairman; Katy Klump; Linda Heiler; Sean Davis; Lori Sanders; Julie Kunkel.

TOMA AWARDS: Category I-John Lampe; Category II-Celeste Hoehne; Category III and 30th Anniversary Award - Eddie Hueston.

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1985
GENERAL SESSION PRESENTATIONS

Bob Woodruff, Presiding

Welcome to Texoma
Clay McDermeit

National Trends in Parks and Recreation
Jack Robinson

Planning the Prettiest Park in Texas; Houston's Sam Houston Park as a Public/Private Sector Model
Dr. William C. Griggs

Technologies in the Preservation of Natural and Recreation Diversity in the Southwest
Edward C. Fritz

Personalizing the Leadership - Management and Learning Styles
Dayton Y. Roberts

PROGRAM AND PARTICIPANTS

P.R.I.C.E. (Public Relations, Ideally Cost Effective)
Lea Ann Hudson, Don Wendell

Fund Raising through Park Operations
Kit Barkan, Mendy Putman

Human Development Workshop
Dayton Y. Roberts

Tenacity and Branch Water
Jim Watt, Betty Jenkins, June Miller McClung, Fay Schrank

Recent Computer Applications in Colorado and Texas
Jeff A. Stuyt, Ogden L. Bass III, John Burke, Al Johnson, Terry Putman

Enterprise Funds: Funding for Enterprising Departments
Don Wendell, Rich Dlugas, Jim Fisher, David Nivens

Coping with Change
Dr. Susan Hudson, Dr. Bob Rossman

Implementing Employee Fitness Programs
Kay Galloway

Recreational Use of the Tangipahoa River
Sadik Artunc, Steve Oschner, Bruce Powers

Texas Resources
Ty Probasco, Bob Pierce, Don Greene, Jose Cisneros, John Rutledge

Urban River Development
Pat Downes, Dan Kamp, Ed Baca

Growing Pains - Redevelopment and Maintenance
Dale Cox, Richard Zavala, Kim Morse

Interesting Park Designs Around the World
Robert S. Reich

Ornamental Fountain Maintenance and Operation
Mark McHenry, Mike Herron

Public/Private Sector, Cooperative Planning, Development and Maintenance of Trails
Wayne Stutzman, Bryan Keller, Deborah Schnack, Mickey Carter

The State Park System of Oklahoma and Texas - and Update
Mickey Carter, James D. Bell, Clay McDermeit

Park Vandalism Prevention
Ken Conway

Program Reduction/Budget Cuts. "It Will Never Happen to Me."
Dick R. Huck, A. Robert Thompson, Clay McDermeit

Irrigation Equipment Evolution
Dewey L. Shroyer, Donald L. Cooper

Management Information Systems for Equipment and Grounds Maintenance
Richard Chavez

Controlling Abusive Uses of Department Resources
Jim E. Manning, Jo Ann Pearch

Design Implications of Playgrounds
Gregg Warren, Vaughn Euteneuer, Claude Thompson

Procedures and Planning for Generation of Revenue through Events and Programming in Parks
Donna Pond-Watson

Brag Night:
George Spillman, Mark McHenry

Banquet:
Dave Loughridge, Master of Ceremonies
Lee D. Herring

Student/Professional Meeting:
Donna Pond-Watson

GENERAL SESSION

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS:

BOB WOODRUFF, Assistant City Manager, Plano, TX;
President, Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute

CLAY McDERMEIT, Director State Parks,
Oklahoma Department of Tourism and Recreation
Oklahoma City, OK

JACK W. ROBINSON, Director, Parks and Recreation,
Dallas, TX
President, National Recreation and Park Association

EDWARD "NED" FRITZ, Chairman, Texas Committee on
Natural Resources, Dallas, TX

President Bob Woodruff welcomed everyone to the 30th annual Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute. "This year is not only a reunion of Institute members, but also a celebration of what the Institute stands for...idea exchange, fellowship, and current trends in the park and recreation field."

The invocation was given by Celest Hoehne, Texas Tech University Student.

Remarks by Clay McDermeit

Clay McDermeit congratulated the members and leaders of the Institute for the effort and time which has been dedicated to the Institute over the past 30 years. Mr. McDermeit presented Mr. Woodruff with a proclamation from George Nigh, Governor of the State of Oklahoma, commending the Institute for its continued success.

"There are many significant happenings currently taking place in Oklahoma," stated Mr. McDermeit. He referred to these things in terms of "losses" and "gains". Under the heading of "losses" are the following items:

I. The National Rodeo Finals moved to Las Vegas, Nevada.

II. Oklahoma lost its pro-football team, the "OKLAHOMA OUTLAWS."

III. Oklahoma State University tied in the Cottonbowl.

These events will have an impact on the recreation opportunities available, as well as tourism in the state. However, the "gains" should have a positive effect which will lessen the negative impact. Under the heading of "gains," are the following items:

I. Paramutual racing was approved in the state, and this should help to increase tourism.

II. The state also recently approved Liquor-by-the-Drink, which should increase revenue.

III. The "Oklahoma Navy," a floatilla of 30 boats, attempted a trip from the port of Catoosa to the Mississippi...six boats actually finished.

IV. The state economy is stabilizing. This has resulted in an increased budget within the Oklahoma State Park Department.

The cumulative effect of these events will be felt in the near future, and the outlook is promising.

National Trends in Parks and Recreation by Jack Robinson.

Mr. Robinson offered a few comments on N.R.P.A. "This is a progressive organization, which is continuously becoming better," stated Mr. Robinson. "There are currently 2000 new NRPA members, and the staff is member-need oriented. The organization carries a lot of clout in Washington, D.C., regarding legislation in the park and recreation industry.

National Trends in Parks and Recreation is a most appropriate topic for today. In 1962, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was established, and after identifying and evaluating the needs for outdoor recreation for the future, the commission was successful in having Congress establish the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR), and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This effort alone has had greater effect on outdoor recreation and general park development than any other action by Congress in its history. However, today the BOR and the Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service have been eliminated, and their responsibilities turned over to the National Park Service."

Mr. Robinson went on to say, "The one faint glow of hope for federal assistance in park and recreation, is that the President has signed an executive order establishing a new presidential commission to examine where we are today,

twenty years after the ORRRC, to determine the needs for the future and to make recommendations for the country to follow for the next twenty years. Before looking at the critical issues which face park and leisure service professionals, we must first examine the issues facing the nation, for these will determine the direction the profession will take."

Mr. Robinson identified the following five issues;

I. Energy

II. Water Resources

III. Changing Population Demographics

IV. Changing Technology

V. Personal Safety

Mr. Robinson elaborated further on the five issues.

I. "ENERGY- On the short range, the picture looks good. The petroleum industry is projecting for this summer and into the near future an abundance of petrochemical products with a reduction in price. This will give us short term benefits. However, the increased usage will increase the rate of depletion of the fixed supply of this natural resource and stands a very good chance of slowing the rate of research for alternate energy sources if it follows the crisis reaction tradition of our society. Many of us think only of gasoline and the effect transportation has on us and our park visitors. We must also think of asphalt that surfaces our tennis courts, trails and parkways; the paint and epoxies used; the carpets and tiles for our floors; the PVC pipes used for irrigation; and the fertilizer, herbicides, and insecticides, we use in maintaining our parks. The key to the effect energy will have on our profession is the timeliness of the development of an alternate source. Should we operate until the lights go out, the effect could be devastating.

II. WATER RESOURCES- Today we are having major population shifts quite often without adequate regard for the long term need for water resources. Every state in the southwest today is projecting a water crisis. Their concern is water for public consumption and sanitation.

Ours must be for not only water surface areas for recreation, but also for the general need of this valuable resource for the maintenance of our park system in general. Federal dollars for many years have provided additional aquatic recreation opportunities as major water reservoirs were constructed. Today this source of funding is rapidly diminishing as new sources decline. As increased amounts of water are required for public use less and less will be available for recreational purposes.

III. CHANGING POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS- Since we work so closely with the people in our communities, this issue will probably have the greatest effect on us. The major components of this issue for us will be:

A. THE AGING OF OUR SOCIETY

1. Increased numbers with increased voting power.

2. Seniors comprise a new mid-income class in our society.

3. With aging, there are increased medical requirements and costs.

4. Conflicting needs of seniors with needs of a younger society.

B. THE SHIFTING FROM THE NUCLEAR FAMILY

1. Individuals are remaining single longer.

2. With divorce, there are increased numbers of single parent families.

3. Increase in "Latchkey Kids".

4. Because of second and third marriages, there is an increase of multi-family units: his, hers, theirs.

C. THE STRENGTHENING OF RACIAL SEGREGATION vs. INTEGRATION

1. The deepening of the ghetto; majority of unemployed; highest rate of crime.

2. Increased loss of opportunity for minorities.

D. THE INCREASED DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

1. Increased number of neighborhood associations

E. HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT

1. We must learn to live with 10%, but unemployment is much higher in minorities.

How we meet the challenge of this issue may very well determine the livability of our communities.

IV. CHANGING TECHNOLOGY- One of the greatest fears of man is change and change we will as we continue our shift from an industrial society. Our major challenge with technological change will be:

A. INCREASED COMMUNITY STRESS DUE TO INDIVIDUAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE INADEQUACY

1. Change of professions 3-4 times in a life time brings on stress.

2. Continuing education is a new style of life and also creates stress.

3. Stress on capital needs; changing infrastructure requirements.

B. BROADENING OF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE HAVES AND THE HAVE NOTS

1. Loss of opportunity.

2. High unemployment.

3. High frustration level leading to high crime.

C. CREATION OF A NEW MINORITY - THE COMPUTER ILLITERATE

D. LESS NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DUE TO THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

1. We can no longer act independently of the international economy.

2. Investments in farmland and other land developments are being made with the foreign dollar.

V. PERSONAL SAFETY- The level of confidence in personal safety is the determining factor between an open, livable community and a barred society. We are confronted by concerns for:

A. SAFETY FROM ATTACK ON OUR PERSON AND POSSESSIONS WITHIN THE HOME, NEIGHBORHOOD, AND CITY.

1. Increase in rape, murder.

2. Increase in robbery, burglary.

3. Increase in child molestation.

B. SAFETY FROM TERRORISM.

C. SMOG.

D. ACID RAIN.

E. INDUSTRIAL AND CHEMICAL ACCIDENTS.

With these critical issues identified, it is obvious that each must be addressed differently as it applies to our individual communities."

Mr. Robinson closed his remarks by stating "We must develop the zeal of a Baptist preacher, the skill of the marketing director of Nieman Marcus, and the tenacity of a bull dog, as we accept the challenge to aggressively modify our programs...the ball is in our court, we must not fail."

Planning the Prettiest Park in Texas - Houston's Sam Houston Park by Bill Griggs.

"When this project was proposed, the funds were not available in the budget; it became a matter of seek and find," stated Mr. Griggs. "Marketing the project for private sector support was essential. Through proper use of marketing techniques, the necessary funds were obtained from provate donations." Mr. Griggs followed his report with a slide presentation to illustrate the reason he calls Sam Houston Park "the prettiest park in Texas."

Address by Ned Fritz

Ned Fritz, a naturalist/conservationist, is involved in preserving some of the last remaining natural areas in the southwest. Mr. Fritz explained that the diversity in natural areas helps to establish more recreational diversity. Analysis of the various ecosystems is necessary to determine which recreational uses are appropriate for the respective ecosystems. The types of recreation which can be participated in without damage to those ecosystems may seem somewhat limited, but the areas will be more enjoyable for the participants because they have been protected.

In 1983, the Uniform Conservation Easement Act was passed in Texas. This bill provides for easement values to be deducted from the property owners taxes. Not only individuals can take advantage of the easement act; a case in point is Anise Lake Prairie. The City of Anise gives the easement with the involvement of a second party to prevent the city from taking the land back in the future.

Today, there are only 30 urban and 70 rural easement areas. These are disappearing at a rate of four per year.

Privately owned areas encompass 18,000 acres in Texas. Many of these are governed by the Texas Nature Conservancy. These include the Wild Basin in Austin, and possibly part of the proposed Caprock Escarpment.

There are five natural areas which have been set aside by the state; and two areas in Dallas which have been restored to their natural condition.

Mr. Fritz stated that one of the state's natural areas, Big Slew, will hold the annual Wilderness Pow Wow on April 13 and 14. This event is open to everyone with an interest in nature.

Slides showing various types of endangered vegetation, the effect man has had on his environment, and some of the natural areas throughout the state concluded Mr. Fritz' presentation.

EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS

P.R.I.C.E. (PUBLIC RELATIONS - IDEALLY COST EFFECTIVE)

CHAIRMAN: DON WENDEL

PANEL: LEA ANN HUDSON

Don Wendell introduced Lea Ann Hudson. Mary Ann Kise, who coordinated the program, could not attend due to the weather.

Ms. Hudson is a display artist for the Dallas Park and Recreation Department. She is responsible for promoting public awareness of special events throughout the city which are sponsored by the Department. In order to do this effectively, events must be scheduled a year in advance, to adequate planning time for Dallas' quarterly tabloid of seasonal activities. These tabloids are printed on newsprint and inserted into Sunday editions of THE MORNING NEWS for distribution three weeks prior to registration. The cost for the tabloids is $4800 per 35,000 issues.

Ms. Kise coordinates the Plano program with outside printers for mail distribution. The classes listed in the Plano mail-outs are also planned a year in advance. Class fees cover 75% of the mail-out's printing costs.

The Dallas Park and Recreation Department is now providing in-service training in publicity for center directors. This will enable the directors to create posters and flyers, while Ms. Hudson works on city and regional projects.

In order to assist the new "publicits", Ms. Hudson has created I NEVER WANTED TO BE AN ARTIST...NOW I ARE ONE, a manual on the preparation of printed materials. This manual was designed to give park and recreation employees an easy, step-by-step guide to the basics of producing a printed piece.

In the manual, Ms. Hudson gives three basic rules for preparing printed pieces.

I. Write down exactly what you want to say, and be sure to include the following:

   A. Name of the department in bold lettering.

   B. Headline or name of the event.

   C. Time and date of the event.

   D. Location (and optional map).

   E. Phone number.

II. Keep it simple! Don't overcrowd.

III. Spray mount (easier to rearrange a flyer than using glue)

   Material needs:

   A. Typing paper

   B. Ruler

   C. Non-repro pen (light blue ink, or felt tip pen that does not reproduce on most copiers)

   D. Paste-up boards (printed in non-repro blue with 1/8-inch graph and center lines)

Ms. Hudson then discussed "eyecatchers". Catalogs are available which present the full range of presstype styles (rub-on or lift-off lettering) and pieces of art than can be copied for flyers. She suggested starting with 24- or 36- point (size) in Hevetica or Times Roman (print style). These are common sizes for headlines on flyers.

Layout was the next topic. The key to a good layout is to get everything together. Do a rough layout on the paste-up board in non-repro blue and play with the pieces until it looks good. If graphics are going to be used remember that red ink always copies as black, and that blue and green ink do not reproduce well. Simple line art will copy better than photographs or art from newspapers or magazines. If you are not an artist, there are catalogs available from Clipper Inc., and Clip Art which have various themes (holidays, seasons, etc). These graphics will reproduce easily, and can be used many times. If the originals are copied first, then place back in the book.

After everything is down on the board, proof read the copy. Check to be sure everything is straight, and that there are no typos.

The next step is copying the flyer. A price agreement with a local quick-copy center should be arranged. They can run the flyer on cover stock in different colors. However, if you wish to use colored ink, a printer must be used. A printer can also enlarge a flyer to poster-size (14" x 18"). Remember that the more the printer has to do the higher the cost.

A display of some of the flyers and posters Ms. Hudson has created for the Dallas PARD was shown and she was available for individual questions for the remainder of the session.

FUND RAISING THROUGH PARK OPERATIONS

PANEL: KIT BARKAN, MENDY PUTMAN

Kit Barkan explained that the Austin Park and Recreation Department receives its revenue from a general fund. Eighteen months ago, when the Department was reorganized, it became evident that fund raising would become part of the daily operations of the Department.

Since that time, the Austin Park and Recreation Department has purchased a log splitter and a chipper for fund raising purposes. The log splitter is used for an annual firewood sale. Dead and diseased trees are removed, stockpiled, seasoned and cut for firewood. The sales are held on Saturdays at the maintenance yard. Salaries of personnel working the sale come from the profits.

The chipper is used to make bark mulch. This year Austin has been able to make its own mulch instead of purchasing it from outside the department. Next year, they project that enough mulch will be made to take care of the Department's needs and possibly more. This equipment has proven to be a significant money saver for Austin.

One of the best money makers is the pecan sale. The first year revenues were $2,000. Volunteers from the department harvested and sold the pecans to the public. Next year they plan to utilize contract labor and pay them with part of the profits.

Finding new ways to cut operational costs is one of the objectives in the Austin PARD. Sawdust, which was previously thrown away, is now used in compost toilets, and on hiking/biking trails. Christmas trees from the city's citizens are hauled away for a minimal charge and chipped into mulch.

Mendy Putman said the Colorado Springs Parks and Recreation Department is also a general fund municipality with four divisions; Leisure Services, Park/Golf, Planning/Development, and Sports. Sports has no fund raising as such, but some of the items from the other divisions were discussed.

In the Leisure Services Division the White House Ranch holds a membership drive. The donations go to the Living History Association for restoration of the White House Ranch. The Living History Association is a volunteer organization that does role playing during special events held at the ranch.

Second Horizon Senior Center has recently raised $15,000 for a van. To accomplish this the following fund raisers were used:

A.	A Bowling Tournament	$300
B.	Bingo Night	$200
C.	Private Donation	$10000

Right now Leisure Services is concentrating its efforts on a new center. The city will match the amount raised. The goal is to raise $350,000 to convert a grocery store into the center. At the moment, a craft show has brought in $500 and more events are being organized. One of the ideas being considered is "Buy A Room," which enables donors to donate the funds needed to construct a room in the building. Specific companies will be approached for equipment and furnishings at a later date.

Otis Park Handicap Center was built totally by donations of $150,000. Some of the larger amounts were obtained through grants. Small amounts came from:

A. Kitchen showers (kitchen utensils)

B. Sale of Watkins Products

C. Corporate Challenge Week (companies donate matching amounts)

D. Bingo Night proceeds (held for one night; brought the highest income)

E. Burger King and McDonalds donated receipts from coke and french fries for a total of $1,000.

Ms. Putman explained that fund raising in recreation is difficult. She said, "It's what everyone has said; you must prove that your program is unique. Public awareness is essential in reaching the public that will be sympathetic to your cause."

The Park/Golf Division, under the Forestry Section, also does fund raising. Firewood sales have brought in $1500. Colorado Springs also has Living Memorial and Street Tree Dedication programs. In the latter program, homeowners in newly developed areas receive $35 from the developer and $35 from the Department. This is to be used for planting trees along a thoroughfare.

The final topic of the session was "fund raising fauxpas." Colorado Springs has run into difficulties, as will any other organization trying to bring in funds from the general public. Specifically, three events did not go over well; these were:

I. Gift Catalogue - This lacked publicity, and simplicity for public understanding. After the idea was started, there was no follow-up.

II. Senior Bingo - Monetarily this was successful, but it drained future resources for long range plans. Also, because local merchants were asked for "small" contributions (merchandise), the department cannot continuously return and ask for "larger" donations.

III. "How the West was Run"; Special Olympics - The biggest problem with this event was timing. The run was held the same weekend as the "Run for Liberty" and the day after the Governor's Cup Run.

Ms. Putman concluded that it is important to know what your competition will be...especially in a local community.

RECENT COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN COLORADO AND TEXAS

CHAIRMAN: JEFF A. STUYT

PANEL: OGDEN L. BASS III, JOHN BURKE,

AL JOHNSON, TERRY PUTMAN

This session was designed to inform participants about various brands of computers and their applications. Dr. Jeff Stuyt presented a brief introduction of the best sellers in the areas of database, work processor and spread sheet applications. Based on Dr. Stuyt's findings the top three sellers in the following categories are:

I. Word Processing

   A. PFS Write
   B. Multimate
   C. Word Star

II. Spread Sheet

   A. Flash Calc
   B. Super Calc 3
   C. PFS: Plan

There are computers which can be purchased that are designed to combine all the functions listed above, which are called integrated packages. The best sellers are; Lotus 1-2-3, Symphony and Framework.

In view of the current flood of computers on the market today, Ogden Bass advised that you prioritize your paper work first. Once this has been accomplished, a choice can be made of specific hardware and software that meets the needs of your work load. Mr. Bass stated that his choice of computers is the IBM 38 Framework, and 75-80 % of the work for the Waco Park and Recreation Department is done by this computer. It has been programmed to follow up work orders, give job descriptions, estimate work hours involved in certain jobs, schedule activities, along with many other applications to help save time and money for the department.

A computer's purpose is two-fold; not only can it save time but it can also be used as a management tool. The primary function of a computer is the storing of information that can be recalled at a later time. An example of this would be recalling a certain program's past records to compare to a current program. This can be beneficial to the department in order to avoid past

mistakes and review and implement changes in the current program. The presentors agreed that their computers have saved a tremendous amount of time and effort in their respective departments.

The speakers stated that an important factor in selecting hardware was to plan for future growth. When a department purchased a computer for the first time, certain functions many not be needed immediately but may be a necessity later. Knowledgeable speculation of future growth may be needed to increase the capacity of the hardware. Equipment of the same brand should be selected so they can be well integrated together. If it is not feasible to obtain the same brand you may be limited by the functions that can be performed.

The primary portion of each presentor's segment was to provide an overall view of planning the amount of work involved before making a selection. Long range objectives in the department must be considered to provide for further expansion of the equipment. The presentors stated that initial research before selection is a must to avoid purchasing equipment that will not meet expectations or be soon out dated.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS: FUNDING FOR ENTERPRISING DEPARTMENTS

CHAIRMAN: DON WENDELL

PANEL: RICH DLUGAS, JIM FISHER, DAVID NIVENS

Enterprise Funding is a system similar to private business enterprise. It is a system where the intent of the city is to provide services or goods to the general public on a continuing basis and will be financed through user fees. The programs must be primarily self-supporting and also have their own separate identity.

There are basically two types of enterprise funds: Operating revenues and Expense revenues. Operating revenues are based on charges for class participation. According to Mr. Wendell, the fee must be set to cover additional charges and to make the program self supportive. An example Mr. Wendell used was entry fees for certain tournaments. Since all classes should have their own identity it's rather hard for one class to cover another's expenses. Because each class should maintain its own support, the charge or entry fee should be high enough to sustain the program.

Expense revenues are the second part of enterprise funding. Actual expenses are in reality, operating expenses. Major areas of operation include payroll, supplies, materials and other items that are required to run a program of activities. In determining the actual cost of programs it is important that the budget remain flexible. As stated by Mr. Wendell modifications may be needed and this flexibility is imperative.

Before initiation of a program takes place appropriate support must be secured. Once the commitment has been made a flexible budget must be implemented. Enterprise funding is an excellent method to run a program if specific steps have been taken.

With proper preparation and objectives the programs should remain financially constant with the possibility of additional revenue production. The key factors to such a funding method are programs based on service, user fees, and programs that are self-supportive. Each program must remain innovative, productive and flexible.

COPING WITH CHANGE

PANEL:: DR. SUSAN HUDSON, DR. BOB ROSSMAN

A unique approach was taken by Dr. Hudson and Dr. Rossman in this session titled "Coping with Change." The speakers presented ten forces for change, and each speaker talked briefly, discussing major aspects involved with the subject. The speakers then put the responsibility of discussion upon the participants. Topics to be discussed by the participants included: Industrial to Informative Society, Centralization to Decentralization, National Economy to World Economy and others to include a total of ten. Dr. Hudson stated that one of her main objectives was to get the participants directly involved in the process. She stated that this helps confirm the realization that changes do not occur without direct participation and extensive planning.

The participants broke into five groups and chose an area of interest from one of the ten forces of change discussed by the speakers. At the beginning of the presentation handouts were distributed by the speakers to the participants in the audience. These handouts contained an itemized list of topics and questions that pertained to areas of change. Each group was given approximately 40 minutes to develop ideas in relation to the five questions. When the groups' discussion time was terminated by the speaker the majority of the groups had only proceeded as far as the third question (topic). Dr. Hudson stated that in the majority of the sessions in which she leads the discussion and requires direct involvement by the participants, she attains the same type of response. Dr. Hudson stated that when participants find out they are required to so some work within the session, they often get up and walk out before completion.

As stated by the speakers, in order for change to occur it must come from within the individual. Duration of time has little bearing on success. The main objective of the group discussion process was the realization that there are many individuals to please. Individuals must take their own needs into consideration when gathering information towards making a decision. The need to make a change is often difficult to face for many individuals. In order to maintain pace with society and its changes, individuals must come to this reality.

This particular session made participants realize that changes are inevitable and are needed. They learned that it is more important to readily accept a change rather than determine if it is good or bad. Changes occur from internal as well as external forces and an abundance of discussion must take place.

IMPLEMENTING EMPLOYEE FITNESS PROGRAMS

CHAIRMAN: RAY GALLOWAY

PANEL: NITA PRIEST, MARY LOU IVERSON, RON POLING

Due to inclement weather, only Mr. Galloway was present.

In the past decade employers have found the need for employee fitness programs. Employers are realizing that the benefits of healthy, well-adjusted employees are tremendously important to company production. The employees are healthier, feel better and are more likely to miss fewer work days. Mr. Galloway stressed the importance of industry taking the responsibility of designing those programs to fit their own needs.

As stated by Mr. Galloway, the first step is information gathering. The information gathering involves assessing the interests and needs within the company, determining what other companies in the same industry are doing and reviewing previous research on the subject.

After the research has been performed, and the establishment of a need has been determined a program needs to be designed. Programs need not be limited only to physical exercise. Mr. Galloway discussed various aspects of fitness, nutrition, arts and crafts, special workshops and other programs of interest to company employees. The obvious location of these classes, workshops or clinics should be within the company's main facility. These locations could be hallways, lobbies, or even an empty warehouse. However due to financial constraints, many times both facilities and instruction must be contracted from outside the company. Mr. Galloway stressed that initially this concept might be the best way to begin a program. Through constant evaluation, benefits to both the individual and the company can be determined as to whether or not they are an appropriate investment.

Once the program has been established, Mr. Galloway recommended that several steps be taken in order to ensure success. He stated that a variety of activities must be used to secure participant interest. Along these lines incentives, recognition, and rewards can be used to promote constant participation and attainment of goals. Continous communication by programmers with participants provides the feedback necessary to ensure participant satisfaction.

TEXAS RESOURCES

CHAIRMAN: TY PROBASCO

PANEL: BOB PIERCE, DON GREEN, JOSE CISNEROS, JOHN RUTLEDGE

Rio Grande Lower Canyons

Bob Pierce presented a history of the actions taken by Congress, the National Park Service, conservation groups, and landowners from October 1968, when the Wild and Scenic River System Act was passed, to the present time.

The Rio Grande's lower canyons were not given a Wild and Scenic River designation in the original 1968 act but was set aside for further study to determine if its conservation valves met the act's standards. Widely supported by Senators Benston and Tower it was brought before the Congress, but failed. After President Carter showed his support for the bill in his 1978 environmental message, the bill was reintroduced. After several months of hot dispute, the bill was passed on November 10, 1978.

The Lower Canyons Wild Scenic River covers 191 miles from the Mexican states of Coahila and Chihuahua to the Terrell-Val Verde, Texas County line.

Through legislation the Secretary of Interior was instructed to devise a general management plan within two years of the date of enactment. Such a plan would include boundaries along the middle of the Rio Grande (U.S./Mexico International boundary) and on the Texas side of the river. The boundaries were not to take up over an average of 160 acres per mile along the river and such land should show evidence of natural, cultural, and scenic values. When the General Management Plan was completed in November of 1979, it failed to include any land acquisition on privately owned property. Agreements were set between the Park Service and private landowners on the management of their lands alongside the river to help preserve the wilderness experience, to protect private property rights, and to provide access to the river for its users.

James Watt changed the federal land acquisition policies making it even harder to acquire the needed land along the Rio Grande. Budget cuts in the Reagan Administration have also put land acquisition at a standstill nationally.

Without land acquisition the Park Service cannot adequately protect and preserve this wilderness. River users are legally trespassers every time they stop alongside the river banks. There are hundreds of thousands of archeological sites along the lower canyons as well as the nation's premier peregrin falcon breeding grounds. None of these can be protected from the few disrespectful river users or landowners. "Until some form of legally enforceable protection is established, the integrity of the many cultural, and wildlife features of the river will remain susceptible to changes in ownership patterns, market conditions, and development proposals," stated Mr. Pierce.

One possible solution is to involve private conservation organizations. A private organization can cooperate with both the Park Service and private landowners. The National Parks and Conservation Association, of which Mr. Pierce is the current administrator, has to create proper conservation easements which would allow the landowners to continue with reasonable land use practices while allowing the Park Service to manage the river properly. Easements would include only land within canyon walls and with landowners approval it would govern any extruding archeological sites. At the present time an acceptable package has not been developed because of unwilling landowners. It has, however, become apparent that landowners are fighting a losing battle and the sooner the impatient and unwilling landowners come to an agreement the faster the proper measures can be developed to protect and preserve the lower canyons. Another alternative is to file suit against the National Park Service forcing them to comply to laws as outlined in the Wild and Scenic River Act. This option would only be used as a last resort since it would cause bad relations between landowners, river users, and the National Park Service. The only way to attain resource protection and keep everyone happy is to reach a consensus. Such a consensus should contain conservation easements which are sanctioned by the Texas Legislature. Mr. Pierce stated that conservation groups should only pay in the interim until the Park Service acquires the property. Public ownership and management of park lands guarantees resource protection for the Rio Grande. "The Mexican government," stated Mr. Pierce, "must accept river conservation practices and take the proper steps to enforce such measures. The only way to receive Mexican government involvement is to create greater United States governmental involvement. Without governmental cooperation on both sides, the Rio Grande will never receive the protection it greatly deserves."

Don Green presented a slide presentation on the lower canyons. He discussed relationships between man and the environment, and how in modern day society it is so important for man to escape his daily surroundings to seek solitude. The river provides this solitude.

Mr. Green suggested that man can commune with nature while taking only pictures and leaving only footprints. He stated that we have a responsibility to leave the river environment without a trace of our presence.

With the growing use of our outdoor recreation areas it becomes an even greater concern to all managers to keep our lands preserved. The only way to do this is through education. Knowledge and experience are key to a successful outdoor program.

Spanish Missions of San Antonio

Jose Cisneros indicated that the Spanish missions in San Antonio were built in the fifteenth century to help Christianize the primitive people of the New World. Now in the 20th century these same missions still stand to magnify the history of Texas. Jose Cisneros presented the missions as being a cooperative agreement between the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio, the Texas Park and Wildlife Department, and the U.S. Department of Interior.

Presently, with the increasing budget cuts in Washington, D.C., it has become even harder for these missions to receive the funding needed for proper management and upkeep. San Antonio missions are primarily run by a non-federal funding system which is a great success even without the needed governmental help. There are presently several projects under construction and several more planned which will help preserve and protect these missions for future generations.

He explained the history of the government's involvement with the missions from the standpoint of "protected status" and management.

Clear Creek Project

Since the city of Houston is rapidly increasing in population there is a great need for their park system to grow as well. The Clear Creek Project, as presented by John Rutledge, is an example of this park expansion.

Houston's Clear Creek Project is a series of parks located along Southern Harris County. While these lands are suitable for development they are in great need as parks. Presently, Houston has acquired only the corners of this "unfit" land and expects to fill in the gaps at a

A 35 mile trail has been added to link all the parks together. The city acquired the use of this trail corridor through a flood control easement. In this arrangement the city has promised to maintain the area in return for use of the easement.

URBAN RIVER DEVELOPMENT

CHAIRMAN: PAT DOWNES

PANEL: DR. DAN KAMP, ED BACA

This was a special session designed for an exchange of ideas and concepts on urban river development. Some issues considered were river front development, linear park problems and proposed solutions, impoundments, and public/private joint ventures. Also, this session was proposed as an information exchange and to provide an opportunity to develop networks of individuals and organizations with an interest in urban river development.

Mr. Downes spoke about organizing a Southwest Riverpark and Waterfront Association. He stated there was a need for an organization in the southwest since there is not a lot of water available. Different cities would be able to get together and compare ideas on river development. Mr. Downes presented a preliminary draft that was reviewed by persons attending the seminar. Suggestions and some changes were made in the draft. A committee was formed to be in charge of selecting the officers. Mr. Downes also spoke about the "String of Pearls" development in Oklahoma City. He passed out booklets on the development. He told about the history of the river and the funding for the development.

Dr. Kamp spoke about and visually depicted, with a map, the proposed riverwalk for Lubbock. He told the history of the canyon lakes, the problems the city is having with the people that are against it, and the funding for the river walk.

"There is a need for an association of those involved in river park and waterfront development," stated Dr. Kamp. "At present there is no organization whose primary focus is waterfront development in urban areas."

Several cities represented at the session were interested in forming an association. Citizen groups, private consultants, developers, educators and other governmental agencies would be included as members of the association.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

I. GOALS

The Southwest Riverpark and Waterpark Association will pursue the following goals.

A. Promote an awareness of the benefits of riverpark and waterfront development among the general public and among prospective members.

B. Encourage cooperative efforts among cities, citizen groups, other governmental agencies, private interests, consultants, and educational institutions in the planning and development of riverpark and waterfront projects.

C. Develop the means for sharing information among members on a wide variety of topics related to riverpark and waterfront development.

D. Provide mutual assistance for members' riverpark and waterfront projects through support of fund-raising efforts and in other ways that may be beneficial.

II. TOPICS OF INTEREST

The Southwest Riverparks and Waterfront Association could address the following topics as well as others which would be of interest to its members.

A. Types of development carried out in riverpark and water front projects.

B. Uses carried out in riverpark and waterfront projects, including innovative combinations of mixed uses, i.e., commercial/office uses with recreational uses such as hike-and-bike trails.

C. Integration of riverpark and waterfront developments with urban transportation systems including non-automobile modes of transportation.

D. Engineering and design treatments which have proven out in actual projects.

E. Directory of planning, engineering, and design consultants.

F. Methods of project financing including public-private cooperation.

G. Effects of river park and waterfront projects on surrounding properties and city wide.

H. Unique maintenance and security considerations involved in river park and waterfront developments.

I. Central depository for research materials on riverpark and waterfront developments.

J. Cooperative methods of obtaining support for projects from state and federal agencies (lobbying).

Discussion of these topics and related information could be conveyed to members through a newsletter, conferences and seminars, and by establishment of an information-sharing network.

III. MEMBERSHIP

The Riverpark and Waterfront Association could have four categories of membership.

A. Public Membership would include member cities and other governmental agencies.

B. Civic Members would include citizens groups supporting riverpark and waterfront development.

C. Corporate Members would include private business interests involved in riverpark and waterfront projects such as developers, management companies, concession operators, and planning, engineering and design consultants.

D. Academic Members would include educators to form an association to concentrate on the southwestern United States with the possibility of expansion to a national organization later.

IV. OFFICERS

The Riverpark and Waterfront Association could have the following officers with duties as outlined below.

A. President: The President would preside at the association's meetings and would represent the association in its dealings with other groups toward promoting the association's goals.

B. Secretary/Treasurer: The Secretary/Treasurer would maintain records of association meetings, inform members of upcoming meetings, and provide financial reports for the organization.

C. Executive Director: The Executive Director would be responsible for the general administration of the association including publication of a newsletter, maintaining membership records, cooperating with the Secretary/Treasurer in the financial management of the association, and organizing conferences and meetings.

V. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors could be comprised of the association's officers plus two to four additional members. The Board should include at least one member from each of the four categories of members. The Board would provide direction to the officers between regular meetings as to the association's policies and provide other assistance to the association as needed.

VI. ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Prospective members will be contacted regarding an organizational meeting. Items which could be on the agenda for this meeting include:

A. Purpose and goals of the organization.

B. Function to be undertaken.

C. Determine organizational structure and elect officers if needed.

D. Procedure for drafting of bylaws, incorporation, and other administrative details required to start up the association.

E. Relationship of the association to other similar organizations dealing with riverpark and waterfront development.

F. Future expansion of the association.

G. Discussion of each city's riverpark and waterfront projects.

In addition to these formal items, this meeting will be a great opportunity to get acquainted with others involved in riverpark and water front development.

VII. FUNDING/STAFFING

Initially, administrative staff and facilities would be provided by the City of Oklahoma City. It is proposed that a professional staff person be added later to handle administrative functions of the association. Grant funding should be pursued for this position. Membership dues and fees would cover the costs of the newsletter and conferences. The City of Oklahoma City would continue to provide for the overhead expenses associated with maintaining the association offices.

VIII. SCHEDULING

November 1984	Informal meeting to discuss organization.
December 1984 - January 1985	Contact with prospective members; planning for organizational meeting.
February 4, 1985	Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute - Lake Texoma organizational meeting.
Fall 1985	First Conference.

RECREATIONAL USE OF THE TANGIPAHOA RIVER

CHAIRMAN: SADIK ARTUNC

PANEL: STEVE OSCHNER, BRUCE POWERS

The mid-1960's brought outdoor recreation into a new era. Increasing demand for outdoor recreation has brought the planner an event greater task. Mr. Artunc spoke on these increasing demands and showed how they related to river recreation.

Francis T. Christy developed six elements of mass demand for outdoor recreation which are all interrelated to why river recreation has increased in demand over the past two decades.[1] These elements are;

I. Ease of participation.

II. A desirable image associated with activity.

III. Characteristics that permit a strong identification.

IV. Opportunities for demonstrating skills.

V. A comfortable and efficient use of leisure time.

VI. Communications and mass media.

River recreation both creates excitement and introduces people to a new form of recreation. With rising technology, canoeing has become much easier. Canoes are lighter, control is easier, and clothing is more advanced. Technology has carried itself to the market with better insect repellents, dehydrated foods, and coolers. Now the river trip is much easier for the average participant. Access to the river is also easier now. What used to be a weeks trip can now be made in a weekend.

River recreation, as in all types of outdoor recreation, contains its share of problems. Steve Oschner and Bruce Powers discussed some of these problems as related to the Tangipahoa River. The Tangipahoa River study proved the river to be insufficient in management and is over populated. Information on the number of users in a typical summer weekend day was the primary goal of this study. Five station points were chosen where access to the river was easily obtained and points which would cover most of the river.

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[1] Source Unidentified

Information on the number of users in a typical summer weekend day was the primary goal of this study. Five station points were chosen where access to the river was easily obtained and points which would cover most of the river.

Between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. all five stations observed user patterns, types of users, types of floating devices, sex of user, time, age, etc. A total of 3,185 recreational users were collectively counted by the five teams. Of this number, 95% were tubers and 5% were canoers. Observers also noted 1 flatboat, 1 rubber raft, 3 three-wheeler R.V.'s, and as many as 250 beach users (swimmers) at one time. Scattered showers and a slight overcast was also noted.

The second part of the study involved interviews with landowners. Most landowners were unhappy with the present situation because they felt the river users were taking advantage of their lands. Erosion due to trampling river banks in search of entry points, vandalism, littering, and drunk persons were the largest problems cited by landowners. Mr. Oschner and Mr. Powers stressed that there are only a few individuals who are disrespectful to the landowners, and they are spoiling the chance for all users.

A solution to this problem was not totally formulated through the Oschner-Powers study. They feel more studies are needed to provide the Tangipahoa River with a good management plan.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

DR. DAYTON Y. ROBERTS

The Human Development Workshop lead by Dr. Dayton Y. Roberts was a pre-registered class with an additional fee of eight dollars. The class did contain many unregistered participants. The objectives of the workshop were to increase the participants (1) abilities to personalize the working climate; (2) skills and techniques in leading and managing processes; and (3) understanding in the role as manager and leader.

The beginning of the session was devoted to answering the questions and figuring out the scores on a personality typing instrument to identify the participants Jungian Psychological Traits (i.e., Personality). Once the participants had finished the typing instrument, Dr. Roberts began explaining the four major personality categories that a person possesses.

The first is Extroversion-Introversion which determined if the subject interest flows mainly to the outer world of attractions or the inner world of concepts and ideas. The second is Sensing-Intuition which determines how situations are perceived and experienced by attaching more importance to the immediate realities of direct experience or to the inferred meanings, relationships, and possibilities of experience.

The third is Thinking-Feeling, identifying judgement preference by determining if the subject relies more on logical order and cause and effect or on priorities based on personal importance and values. The fourth is Judging-Perception, determining if the subject's lifestyle is one of organizing and planning or the perceptive attitude of spontaneity.

Dr. Roberts then proceeded to explain the strong points and weak points of these various categories. With over ten years of research, Dr. Roberts explained how some personality traits are more suitable for particular jobs than others, how different personality types work together, and how personality even affects married life. Dr. Roberts went on to conclude how even the health of the body is determined by personality.

Even though this session lasted twice as long as the other sessions, Dr. Roberts enlightened his audience with a wealth of interesting concepts. Even with the tedious subject matter, the audience seemed attentive and eager to learn.

TENACITY AND BRANCH WATER

CHAIRMAN: JIM WATT

PANEL: BETTY JENKINS, SUE GARDNER,
JUNE MILLER McCLUGN, FAY SCHRAN

The purpose for this session was to help explain the organization and implementation of a trail and greenbelt for a community of 3,200 population. The panel members explained the obstacles they overcame in accomplishing their goal. As part of the Hamilton City Chamber and Womens Council they had to overcome many bureaucratic road blocks. One such roadblock was in 1982 when the federal government put a moratorium on recreational grants. This was almost detrimental to the plan but the moratorium was lifted on December 21, 1982, and Hamilton's grant was approved on August 31, 1983. With the generous donation of valuable property by land-owners along Pecan Creek and numerous other donations solicited by the Womens Council through pamphlets, fliers, catalogs, and various other means, the dreamers were on their way to getting a park.

The park will be constructed in two phases. Phase one will include renovation of the existing municipal swimming pool, the construction of a 1.3 mile hike/bike/exercise trail, the construction a plaza area and a rest room facility. Some of the work may overlap with phase two which will include benches, foot bridges, picnic units, playgrounds, and parking areas. Much of the rest of the work will be done with volunteer labor. The Chamber of Commerce and Womens Council will assist in the scheduling of volunteer's and the coordination of work. Many of the permanent fixtures will also be donated by generous local citizens.

Through government grants, the donation of valuable property, the untold hours of sweat and work by the dreamers who could not give up, the cooperation of city and county officials, and the commitment of dollars, materials and labor by many local residents and businesses, the park will soon begin to take form.

PRIVATE/PUBLIC SECTOR: COOPERATIVE PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF TRAILS

CHAIRMAN: WAYNE STUTZMAN

PANEL: BRYAN KELLER, DEBORAH SCHNACK, MICKEY CARTER

The presentors gave their insights on dealing with the public and building of a multi-use trail. One must handle the landowner with the utmost tact and consideration. Without this consideration your entire project could be jeopardized.

The role of the private sector is most important. Large as well as small land owners are affected. Each landowner the trail affects must be dealt with. Avoid crossing private lands if possible unless it is necessary to gain some aesthetic value or view. The official who contacts the landowner should be prepared for any inquiries. He should contact the landowners individually and carefully go over the easement deed which has been prepared ahead of time. Every detail about what will happen on their land should be included. Note that the trail and scenic easement deed is a legal document; restrictions are noted, boundaries of the trail are noted; and it is legally binding. An offer to pay for the landowner's liability is helpful.

Trails are economically beneficial for recreational activities. A well built trail may last 50 to 100 years. Manpower is the main cost of the trail. Initial costs of building the trail as well as maintenance costs should be considered. Trails are important recreational sites for the growing number of outdoor adventurists. Volunteers such as Scouts, Sierra Club members, and other community or conservation groups can be extremely helpful in construction and care of trails. When using volunteers, always keep a qualified person on hand to properly manage them. The concept of "Adopt a Trail" is helpful. Each person or group takes on a part of the trail for construction or maintenance in this type of a program.

Across the nation, walking has become the #1 recreational activity. Each trail should have a purpose and attract people to enjoy what it has to offer. With this in mind, trails will be a source of pleasure for many years to come.

ORNAMENTAL FOUNTAIN MAINENANCE AND OPERATION

PANEL: MARK McHENRY, MIKE HERRON

The focus of the presentors was on the design criteria, maintenance, operation, renovation, and redesign of fountains. They are involved with the park system in Kansas City, where fountains are a significant and historic part of the system.

When designing a fountain, the designer must keep in mind what the water is going to do. It may spray, fall, or do something entirely different. Each has a purpose in the design process. The materials which will form the fountain must also be considered. Bronze, aluminum, steel, concrete, as well as other materials form a well designed fountain. Sculpture may also be incorporated. The designer must blend the materials used to construct the fountain with those used in the overall design. Fountains may be designed with a multi-use idea in mind. Some fountains are more suited for night viewing, while others are better displayed during daylight hours. Casting, wishing, sailing and swimming are other uses for a well designed fountain. Look for a strategic location for the fountain. This location can make or break a design. Large funds and public interest are good indicators of a good location. Landscape, weather and wind should also be major factors in the placement of a fountain.

Cost of building a fountain can be considerable ($40,000 average). Due to the high cost great care should be taken to keep the fountains in shape. The general operating cost of a fountain can also be great. The average cost of water is $1,700 per year. Electricity may run from $3,700 to $80,000 per year; these figures depend on size and lighting. Maintenance averages $7,000 a year, as well as 10% of the capital cost for the first years maintenance. To keep cost figures down, watch for over sizing pumps. Maintenance considerations are; a low water cut-off, keeping all piping accessible, pumping facilities, gimmicks to place in the fountains, cleaning (13-15 times per year), winter preparation and remember to keep all maintenance simple. During extremely cold periods, keep the pumps going so that the pipes do not freeze. A shut-off control or bypass valve may be used for wind control. A water makeup valve will keep the water at a constant level.

When fountains become old and run down, act quickly to renovate or redesign. Think about how it appears to the public. The last point made is perhaps the most important; promote your fountains. The presentors showed slides of the fountains in Kansas City and they are a fine example of well designed, constructed, and maintained fountains.

GROWING PAINS - REDEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

CHAIRMAN: DALE COX

PANEL: RICHARD ZAVALA, KIM MORSE

Several cities have undergone redevelopment in downtown areas with resultant creation of new parks and facilities; included are Dallas, Fort Worth, and Tulsa. Discussed will be problems encountered with funding, land acquisition, actual construction logistics and maintenance considerations.

Mr. Morse visually presented some of the specific projects in Fort Worth in relation to administration of contracts, installation and inspection. Some of the projects included Main Street Plaza, the renovation of Main Street and Houston Street, The Fort Worth Water Gardens, and Heritage Park.

I. Main Street Plaza is located in the center of town on Main Street. It is part of a master plan to renovate the downtown area to enhance new business growth and to attract tourist money through conventions This location is adjacent to the Hyatt Regency Hotel. It is ideal for afternoon concerts and small civic celebrations and festivals. Within the plaza sets a small fountain which is basically maintenance free. The park is part of a six million dollar Urban Development Action Grant matched with three million dollars of City funds. The entire project was inspected by the Public Works Department within the city and many problems such as inadequate water proofing in raised concrete planter beds and improper irrigation installation has cost the Park and Recreation Department many dollars to repair due to last winter's severe weather. Also, the original spec's requested single trunk Live Oak trees at 2-3" caliper. What was planted were multi-trunk and extremely large trees. The trees were obviously dug out of a pasture some where and replanted. The contractor did not receive the full amount of his bid due to the problems involved with those trees.

II. Main Street and Houston Street Renovations. These streets were also a part of the master plan to renovate the downtown areas. The trees along these streets are Park and Recreation jurisdiction and have caused watering problems. Many businesses have taken it upon themselves to plant annual bedding plants to add beauty to their location. The cost would be extremely high for the city to do this. During the week no parking is allowed on Main Street, but on weekends people can park along the street. This is a problem for the planting beds; people walk right thought them. Along one block on Houston Street the planting beds were raised and automatic irrigation systems were installed. This helped tremendously.

III. Water Gardens were built by the Amon G. Carter Foundation for seven million dollars in 1974. It was donated to the city. There are many water features and over two-hundred Live Oak trees in a ninety acre site. Due to last years winter as many as seventy-five percent of the trees may die from bark damage. There are problems with the circulation of water into planting beds. Of course there are bird problems. An outdoor concert was held at the Water Gardens and almost the entire site was destroyed by 10,000 people. Trees were damaged, ground cover beds tromped on, and broken glass appeared everywhere.

IV. Heritage Park. The construction of Hertiage Park was done in two part phases. The lower phase was built for the 1976 Bicentennial Celebration and the upper phase was finished in 1980. The park overlooks the Trinity River and consists of 112 acres. One half million dollars came from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and another one million dollars was donated by the Forth Worth Streams and Valleys Committee. In the first weekend that the park was open, over five thousand dollars of vandalism took place.

Mr. Zavala visually presented some specific redevelopment projects in Dallas, the evolvement of private funding sources, problems with other public works agencies, and problems with contract administration. Some of the projects included were Aston Park, Young/Wood Connection, and the Dallas Museum of Art.

Mr. Cox spoke about limited budget resources, redevelopment of existing facilities, and the need for and methods of designing for reduction costs in the future. Some of the areas Mr. Cox covered were working with maintenance supervisors, timing, restrictions, funding from the annual budget bond issues, and private funding. Also Dale talked about redevelopment-renovation for maintenance efficiency and greater function. Some projects that were designed for savings of utility costs and maintenance were:

I. Lighting- Facility lighting: have more lighting with less energy and maintenance. Sports lighting: use fewer bulbs to cut costs, use longer bulb life lights.

II. Gym Floors- New synthetic instead of wood; less maintenance, no damage from water.

III. Pools- Redesign for efficiency; use a new coating for efficiency in cleaning.

Growing pains are doing more with less which may mean spending more money initially to save in the long run.

INTERESTING PARK DESIGNS AROUND THE WORLD

PANEL: ROBERT S. REICH

From Dr. Reich's travels around the world, he visually presented contemporary and historic designs of parks and gardens. Some of these parks and gardens he presented included The Spanish Harlem in New York City; Hindu Park; Hyde Park in England; Central Park in New York City; Mountain Lake Sanctuary in Florida; some Japanese Parks; Peace Park in Hiroshima; and The Royal Parks in England.

Central Park- New York City

Central Park was designed by Fredrick Law Olmsted. In 1926 the land was acquired and 25 years later it was completed. It took 10,000 men to complete, making this the largest public works project in the history of mankind. The designer hoped that a natural park would relieve tensions and restore the spirit of tired working people; it did. In the nineteenth century the Victorian Era influenced a variety of things. Different kinds of lamps, benches, and as many plant species as could be gathered from around the world became a part of Central Park. Thirteen million people used Central Park in the 1800's and today that many people use it annually. Last year Elizabeth Barlow became the Senior Park Administrator. Central Park cost eight million dollars to build and it will cost 400 million dollars to restore.

Mountain Lake Sanctuary- Florida

Fredrick Law Olmsted, Jr. designed Mountain Lake Sanctuary in 1928. With the coming of the automobile a few changes had to be made. The main entrance had to be relocated due to complaints from a nearby residential area. Some of the paths had to be rerouted because people were getting lost. The overgrowth of plants affected some of the paths and views.

The Royal Parks- England

England is known for its fine open space. The Royal Parks evolved from the royal land of hunting grounds and places. The play equipment was dismal, unimaginative, and dull color. The children would play on the sculptures instead of the play equipment.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR EQUIPMENT AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

PANEL: RICHARD CHAVEZ

The City of El Paso Parks and Recreation Department automated its maintenance operations which enabled the department to reduce time and conserve resources. Essentially, El Paso instituted a maintenance plan using a computer for it's grounds maintenance operation.

Computers revolutionized El Paso's operations with pie charts to illustrate time percentages of each activity performed in specific areas of the city. The department recognized areas in the city where resources were being wasted and decided to act on the problem. Over a twelve month period, the El Paso Parks and Recreation Department turned their operation around in increasing cost awareness and efficiency in maintenance operations. With the goal of increasing productivity, effectiveness, and efficiency, the department focused its efforts on reducing costs due to inefficient equipment and operations.

Noticing a tremendous amount of misuse in electrical energy and water resources, the department monitored these losses and implemented systems that are more efficient and cost saving. Heating pools with solar energy, changing incandescent lighting to gas activated lighting such as metal halide, and automation of sprinkler systems proved to be effective in reducing expenditures.

The department decreased gas consumption with a systematic approach in routing travel to and from sites. This approach saved gas and cut travel time which increased productivity by employees.

The El Paso Parks and Recreation Department feels the program is very successful since budget reductions can happen at any time. Being prepared for reductions in expenditures can reduce stress in the future.

PROGRAM REDUCTION/BUDGET CUTS
"IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN TO ME"

CHAIRMAN: DICK R. HUCK

PANELISTS: A. ROBERT THOMSON, CLAY McDERMEIT

Budget cuts are an issue that states, cities, and public agencies seem to fear. Budget cuts hit hardest on the operating budget and full-time personnel, while service quality is expected to remain the same by the public.

A reduction in expenditures severely affects parks and recreation departments since their programs are considered a luxury by politicians. Politicians in the cities these days worry more about parking than about parks. The City of Toledo, Ohio had to disband its parks and recreation programs. Park maintenance operations in Manchester, New Hampshire were drastically reduced. St Paul, Minnesota had to close three recreation centers, and Boston, Massachusetts completely cancelled capital programs due to budget cuts. A U.S. Conference of Mayors survey of 100 cities revealed that Reagan's budget cuts are affecting the majority of parks and recreation departments across the country. Out of the 100 cities surveyed, 65 percent have made or plan to make reductions in their parks and recreation budget; $1.1 million is the average dollar reduction (13 percent). Budget reductions require decisions to be made in order to live within your means.

Benefits can arise from budget cuts since reductions in funding requires park and recreation professionals to seek new and innovative methods to fund parks and recreation programs. Llano Estacado Park People, Adopt a Park Program, and the Park Endowment Program in Oklahoma are examples of programs which involve citizens who have an interest in parks and recreation programs. These programs allow citizens to donate trees, playground equipment, money, and time to preserve present parklands and recreational opportunities. Outside funding from such organizations enables parks and recreation departments to get by on a limited budget.

Budget reductions enlighten administrators on the efficiency of their departments. Professional administrators will reevaluate their operations and economize their programs to meet the budget reduction.

Departments can utilize financial planning experts to maximize the departments' resources in time of budget cuts. Efficient equipment, maintenance management plans, and up to date cost accounting have evolved through reductions in expenditures.

Departments will survive budget cuts with a sound game plan and competent coaches.

DESIGN IMPLICATIONS OF PLAYGROUNDS

PANEL: GREGG WARREN, VAUGHN EUTENEUER,
CLAUDE THOMPSON

Playgrounds have been around since children were created and able to play. Finding a tree to climb, a hill to run up, or sand to play in is all a child needs to have his own little playground. For kids, play is typified by vivid involvement in learning, tremendous concentration, expanded awareness and reduced self-consciousness. Playground designers try to develop equipment that will assist in the development of children's motor skills, socialization, and creativity.

I. FUNCTIONS OF PLAY:

- A. Imagination/imitation
- B. Mental development/deductive learning
- C. Social development
- D. Physical development
- E. Expelling excess energy

A well designed playground will be essential for the success of its management, maintenance, and use.

The planning process is divided into two areas, macro planning and micro planning. Macro planning is a broad plan of the area; the user type or group is identified, such as tots or handicap users. Micro planning involves a site analysis including topography, soils, drainage, and vegetation. The development process describes seven stages which should be followed.

II. DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:

- A. Identify and define users
- B. Establish budget
- C. Define function and goals
- D. Select site
- E. Design and select equipment
- F. Construction
- G. Maintenance and supervision

Park and recreation professionals must plan playgrounds in enlightened response to the desires and tastes of the potential users as funds permit. With this in mind, maintenance, safety, and supervision should fall into place if the development process is to be successful.

III. A SUCCESSFUL PLAYGROUND MUST INCLUDE:

A. Complexity/imitation/choice
B. Challenge/measured risks
C. Ambiguity/Imaginative
D. Manipulatory/Creativity
E. Attractiveness - child and adult
F. Security/Shelter/Supervision
G. Safety

IV. FACTORS OF SELECTION;

A. Safe for children (5 to 9 years old)
B. Child play development value (climate and use)
C. Durable (climate and use)
D. Economical (construction and maintenance)
E. Availability (especially repair parts)
F. Versatility of components (design options)

Planning is a long process taking into account limited expenditures, construction and maintenance costs, the selected site for the playground, and history of the equipment selected. Once the playground has been installed, preventive maintenance will determine the outcome of the equipment's life, safety, and how vandalism will effect the equipment.

The goal of preventive maintenance programs for playgrounds is to reduce hazards associated with playground equipment. Although all injuries cannot be avoided, routine inspections and documentation can alleviate the risks to a department. Four out of five injuries happen to kids under 10 and falls to hard surfaces account for 75 percent of all injuries in playground areas.

V. CAUSES OF INJURIES:

A. Falls onto non-energy absorbent surfaces
B. Entrapments of head and extremities
C. Struck by a moving object
D. Abrasions from rough surfaces and protruding objects

VI. CAUSES OF LIABILITY:

A. Natural site features
B. Facility and equipment
C. Negligent acts of employees

Accident reduction is a major concern for any department. Since children will not confine themselves to a certain way of play, it is the responsibility of a department to evaluate the safety of playgrounds. Design, planning, and preventive maintenance will influence the successfulness of playgrounds to the users and departments.

30TH ANNIVERSARY

FEATURES

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute id dedicated to fostering, gathering and disseminating information regarding parks and recreational facilities, services and programs throughout the Southwest; and

WHEREAS, the Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute is devoted to encouraging professionalism and a spirit of cooperation between all agencies involved in parks and recreation; and

WHEREAS, the Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute encourages and supports the training and education of personnel in park management, recreation and related fields; and

WHEREAS, the efforts of the Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute has helped to promote continued professional development among the personnel in Oklahoma and other Southwest parks and recreation areas;

NOW, THEREFORE, I GEORGE NIGH, GOVERNOR of the State of Oklahoma, along with the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Commission and Department, do hereby commend and express sincere appreciation to the Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute for the many contributions to parks and recreation in the State of Oklahoma.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma to be affixed.

Done in the Capitol, in the City of Oklahoma City, this 17th day of December in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four, and of the State of Oklahoma the seventy-seventh year.

Jeannette B. Edmondson
Secretary of State

George Nigh
Governor

BYLINE
Gordon Baxter

He looked like Spencer Tracy. A face rich in years. Eyes that could look right through a lie, with kindness. At the banquet, during the presentation of awards, he managed to get himself shoved back from the table and all lolled down into a straight chair, a glimpse of how he must have looked at the head of his classroom. Like approaching kingly robes. How the unfit must have quaked before this Ceaser. How he must goad the bright kids on, ruthlessly, to use all their brains.

Tonight at the 19th Annual Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute, he was the man. Not that he was a part of the surface goings on, but he had started the whole thing. He was getting that special deference of the founding Father. Four hundred and fifty satisfied conventioneers leaned back and licked their chops from a good meal and a satisfying day. Outside, Oklahoma's chill winds swept in across the sweet waters of Lake Texoma and blustered against the meeting lodge, so snug inside.

The ten year year awards came and went. Park people and college professors have good faces. They must love what they do.

Then came the Special Award, saved for last, the diamond pin, to be presented to the Chairman of the Department of Park Administration and horticulture of Texas Tech University, Elo J. Urbanovsky...

He shoved himself to his feet and came shambling toward the mike, passing a graduate student who clasped his hand, and got a soft friendly poke in the stomach for his reward. Most of the professors there had been taught by him. Some looked older. Bill Kitchen, Ph.D., who is much of a man himself, and is now a professor in his department said, "He was a holy terror in classroom -but a real old softie."

The room grew hushed as Urbanovsky stood before them, lightly hefting the diamond pin in his hand. He let the silence draw out. The he said, "To be brief..." And his voice stopped. He glanced down, then upwards, studying the distance ceiling for a time. Then continued, "...to be briefer than that..." And the room responded with a murmur of laughter.

Now he stared intently into the upwards distance and I sensed that he was in some sort of difficulty. At last his voice came. Thin, almost inaudible," This is my last time...retiring in September...," and he trailed off into silence again. Stood as a moment as a stone. Not a person breathed.

Suddenly I knew everything he had not been able to say. A lifetime of teaching, of field trips in the sun, of old faces remembered as young kids, of faced not here ever again, but fondly remembered. All of it. The full rich and satisfying life had passed behind his eyes in those fleeting instants of silence. And I think we all saw it.

He moved now, a dropping downward from his stance. "Thank you." In a very small voice, turning blindly to go. And all of us were on our feet, applauding in that strong rolling thunder that comes when men mean it.

It was the most stirring speech I ever heard, from one of the finest men I ever met. Yet he said not a word of it. And I never knew him except there, to clasp his hand one, and feeling his searching gaze.

"To serve, or to be served, are both folds in the same cloth."

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